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ABSTRACT

This report attempts to provide a useful statistical profile of Oregon's educational system as of 1970 by comparing a number of commonly accepted indicators across a population of comparable states. Many of the tables present data on educational expenditures and fiscal effort for education, but other tables provide statistics on such educational indicators as minority student enrollment, educational awards and degrees conferred, educational accomplishments, and enrollments in career education programs. For purposes of comparison, each table presents statistics for Oregon and 13 other states of similar population and per capita income, including Washington, Kansas, Minnesota, Colorado, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Virginia, Arizona, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Utah. Data have also been included for California, even though it is much richer and larger than the other states, because of Oregonians' unusual interest in the performance of California. (JG)

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A HANDBOOK OF
EDUCATIONAL INDICATORS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Measures of Fiscal Performance	5
Higher Education	11
Elementary-Secondary Education	30
Career Education	42

LIST OF TABLES

Page

1. Oregon's Population of Comparable States....4
2. Fiscal Effort Among the States....7
3. Support for Public Goods and Services....8
4. Fiscal Effort for Education....9
5. State and Local Expenditures per Student....10
6. Fiscal Effort for Higher Education (Operating Expenses)....13
7. Fiscal Effort for Higher Education (General Expenditures)....15
8. Fiscal Effort for Higher Education (Capital Outlay)....17
9. Fiscal Support for Students....18
10. State Higher Education Burdens....20
11. Net In and Out Migration of Students....23
12. Degrees Conferred for Programs of Less Than Four Years....24
13. Awards Conferred for Programs Designed Chiefly for Occupational Competence, Requiring at Least 2 But Less Than 4 Years....25
14. Awards Conferred for Programs Designed Chiefly for Occupational Competence, Requiring at Least 1 But Less Than 2 Years....26
15. Earned Degrees Conferred for Programs of Four or More Years....27
16. Earned Awards and Degrees by Level in Public Institutions Per Hundred Thousand of Population....28
17. Fiscal Effort for Elementary-Secondary Education....31
18. Support for Elementary-Secondary Education State Expenditures....32
19. Support for Elementary-Secondary Education Teachers and Students....34
20. Support for Elementary-Secondary Education Facilities....36
21. Elementary-Secondary Burdens....37

LIST OF TABLES

(Continued)

Page

22. High School Completions.....39

23. Educational Accomplishments.....40

24. Career Education Enrollments.....43

25. Minority Enrollments.....44

26. Federal Support for Career Education.....45

INTRODUCTION

Many aggregate statistical indicators are available to measure and compare the strengths and weaknesses of educational systems. This report is an attempt to provide a convenient and useful statistical profile of the educational system in Oregon by comparing a number of commonly accepted indicators across a population of comparable states.

While the American states probably share more similarities than differences, comparisons between them present a number of difficulties. The states vary widely in regard to wealth, population, cultural norms, urbanity, degree of industrialization and the distribution of income. As a consequence, it is extremely difficult to identify more than two or three states that are "similar" across a broad range of indicators.

In view of this problem, we have selected a population of 14 states which are most similar to Oregon in their capacity to provide public services as measured by a combination of per capita income and size of population. In this way, we may meaningfully compare the actual performance of states in regard to education because we have equalized as far as possible their relative capacity to perform.

Fiscal capacity and the level of public services are closely related. Research has consistently shown that per capita wealth is a good predictor of per capita public expenditures.[1/] Per capita wealth in turn usually reflects a higher degree of industrialization and urbanization although this is not always the case. At the same time, high per capita expenditures only reflect a high level of services if population is controlled. Underpopulated states typically make heroic fiscal efforts but their low population base is incapable of supplying the critical mass of taxpayers necessary to adequately meet the needs of the state. By the same token, economies of scale tend to give a greater advantage in providing high quality services when per capita income is held constant. As a result, large states are capable of

1/ See, for example, Thomas R. Dye, Politics, Economics and the Public: Policy Outcomes in the American States, (Chicago: Rand McNally, 1966).

overwhelming their smaller brethren even while making less fiscal effort.

In 1970, the state of Oregon ranked 23rd in per capita income at a level of $3700. A substantial number of states cluster around Oregon's level of per capita wealth but many display a wide deviation from Oregon's population of approximately two million. For this reason, 14 of the states selected for comparison fall within two basic tolerance levels. Each displays a per capita income between $3200 and $4200 and a population between one million and five million. Even these tolerances, while improving comparability, tend to skew results unfairly, but stricter tolerances substantially reduce the size of the population. Under the most severe criteria, only Kansas, Colorado, Iowa and perhaps Nebraska qualify as true "sister" states of Oregon where fiscal capacity and population size is concerned.

Only one exception to our tolerances has been made. Due to our geographic location, Oregonians tend to display an unusual interest in the performance of California. For this reason, we have included California in our rankings, even though it is substantially richer and larger than the other states reviewed here, (e.g., per capita income in California during 1970 was $4469 and the population was 19.9 million.) Hence, if wealth and size is a good predictor of public service levels, California should consistently perform at a higher level than Oregon.

The states elected for comparison are arrayed in the following tables in rank order of per capita income. Those states ranking above Oregon clearly have a fiscal advantage since they outrank Oregon in both wealth and population. Of those states ranking below Oregon, fiscal capacity is more difficult to assess. Missouri and Virginia's greater population most likely place them in a position at least equal to Oregon's ability to provide quality services although they rarely do so. As a matter of fact, the following pages will reveal that Oregon ranks high on most educational indicators largely because it makes a

substantial fiscal effort in general and also because it values education more highly than most other public services. At the same time, Oregon often cannot compete with wealthier states when absolute amounts spent for services is compared. Usually, this is due to its lesser fiscal capacity. These facts should be kept in mind when interpreting the following tables.

All of the tables reviewed in this report are arrayed in an identical manner according to the fiscal capacity of each state. While the more orthodox method for reports of this type is to rank order each state on any particular indicator, we have purposely avoided rank orderings in order to highlight the actual score of each state on each indicator and to allow for the placement of several related indicators on each page of the report.

At the same time, rankings are often useful for shorthand and casual analysis. For this reason, we have placed the rank of Oregon in parenthesis next to its respective score on every indicator in which a ranking is meaningful.

TABLE 1

OREGON'S POPULATION OF COMPARABLE STATES

	(1) Per Capita Income 1970		(2) Population 1970 (thousands)		(3) Percent Change in Population 1960-70	
California	$ 4469		19,953		27.0	
Washington	3993		3,409		19.5	
Kansas	3804		2,247		3.2	
Minnesota	3793		3,805		11.5	
Colorado	3751		2,207		25.8	
Wisconsin	3722		4,418		11.8	
Iowa	3714		2,825		2.4	
Oregon	3700	(8)	2,091	(12)	18.2	(6)
Nebraska	3700		1,483		5.1	
Missouri	3659		4,677		8.3	
Virginia	3586		4,648		17.2	
Arizona	3542		1,771		36.1	
Georgia	3277		4,590		16.4	
Oklahoma	3269		2,559		9.9	
Utah	3210		1,059		18.9	
AVERAGE	3622		2,984		*	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	3910		4,064		*	

Source: Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1971, pp. 14 and 314

MEASURES OF FISCAL PERFORMANCE

In table 2 we see the amount of fiscal effort made by each state in relation to its personal income. Oregon ranks fifth in the amount it raises through taxation but ranks fourth in the total amount of revenue collected. This difference is due to the above average Federal subsidy the state enjoys. Only three of the states reviewed here receive a greater percentage of total revenue from Federal sources. Moreover, Oregon's high fiscal effort is translated into a high level of support for public services as measured by per capita expenditures. Oregon ranks fifth in per capita expenditures and fourth in the percentage of per capita wealth expended. Much of this support spills over into public education. Only Arizona and Utah devote a larger share of their state's budget to educational functions. Oregon devotes 47.2 percent of all general expenditures to education or a total of $295 per capita. These figures reveal clearly that Oregon's educational system is funded at a level which is competitive with more wealthy states and that these levels are largely a part of conscious effort. Oregon does not necessarily tax more heavily than its sister states but it does allocate a greater share of its wealth to education.

The picture changes somewhat when we look at the distribution of public expenditures for education. In Table 5 we have broken out expenditures per student for both higher education and elementary/secondary education. As may be seen, the state maintains its high rank for elementary/secondary but registers only 11th place for higher education. A number of factors converge to explain this relatively poor showing in higher education and they are treated in depth in the following section. At this point, however, one fact does stand out. The common belief in Oregon that elementary/secondary education receives second class treatment is clearly untrue. Not only do elementary/secondary students receive greater financial backing than higher education students, the level of support is also high relative to the population of states

compared here. While most support for elementary/secondary schools is generated at the local level in Oregon, the financial backing supplied is generally superior to most other states.

TABLE 2

FISCAL EFFORT AMONG THE STATES

1969

	(1) State & Locally Produced Revenue Per $1000 Personal Income	(2) State & Local Revenue from Federal Sources	(3) Total State & Local Revenue Per $1000 of Personal Income	(4) Percent of Total Revenue Produced Within Each State
California	$ 167.43	$ 34.30	$ 201.73	82.9
Washington	152.67	29.14	181.81	83.9
Kansas	136.47	24,55	161.02	84.7
Minnesota	160.34	29.17	189.51	84.6
Colorado	154.15	35.44	189.59	81.3
Wisconsin	159.34	22.93	182.27	87.4
Iowa	149.24	24.45	173.69	85.9
Oregon	153.88 (5)	36.65 (4)	190.53 (4)	80.7 (12)
Nebraska	148.74	24.61	173.35	85.8
Missouri	116.69	25.66	142.35	81.9
Virginia	127.37	25.45	152.82	83.3
Arizona	164.13	37.19	201.32	81.5
Georgia	132.60	33.27	165.87	79.9
Oklahoma	140.85	47.18	188.03	74.9
Utah	153.38	51.86	205.24	74.7
AVERAGE	146.41	31.96	178.38	82.1
NATIONAL AVERAGE	139.53	28.01	167.54	83.2

Source: Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1971, p. 406

TABLE 3

SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC GOODS AND SERVICES

1969

	Per Capita Direct General Expenditures of State & Local Gov'ts	Per Capita Expenditures as a Percentage of Per Capita Income	Direct General Expenditures Per $1000 of Personal Income
California	$ 777	18.1%	$ 197.16
Washington	649	16.2	182.78
Kansas	507	13.3	155.27
Minnesota	640	16.8	194.32
Colorado	606	16.1	186.34
Wisconsin	651	17.5	194.00
Iowa	595	16.0	182.63
Oregon	625 (5)	16.9 (4)	190.78 (6)
Nebraska	530	14.3	164.85
Missouri	488	13.3	150.52
Virginia	455	12.7	150.81
Arizona	579	16.3	193.82
Georgia	475	14.5	173.60
Oklahoma	513	15.7	181.31
Utah	586	18.2	212.15
AVERAGE	564	15.5	180.68
NATIONAL AVERAGE	578	*	170.66

Source: Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1971, p. 407

TABLE 4

FISCAL EFFORT FOR EDUCATION

1969

	(1) Per Capita State and Local Direct General Expenditures for Education		(3) State and Local Direct General Expenditures for Education Per $1000 of Personal Income		(3) Direct General Expenditures for Education as a % of Total Expenditures	
California	$ 276		$ 70.06		35.5%	
Washington	295		83.12		45.4	
Kansas	232		70.96		45.7	
Minnesota	288		87.40		45.0	
Colorado	283		87.13		46.6	
Wisconsin	291		86.69		44.7	
Iowa	273		83.71		45.8	
Oregon	295	(2)	89.91	(3)	47.2	(3)
Nebraska	244		75.71		46.0	
Missouri	208		64.30		42.6	
Virginia	203		67.22		44.6	
Arizona	288		96.07		49.7	
Georgia	200		73.22		42.1	
Oklahoma	204		72.23		39.7	
Utah	312		112.92		53.2	
AVERAGE	258		82.18		45.5	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	234		69.03		40.5	

Source: Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1971, p. 407

TABLE 5

STATE AND LOCAL EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

	(1) Current Public School Expenditures Per Student in Average Daily Attendance 1/ 1970-71		(2) Combined State and Local Appropriations for Higher Education Per Full Time Equivalent Student 1970-71	
California	$ 879		$ 1567	
Washington	873		1588	
Kansas	771		1332	
Minnesota	1021		1335	
Colorado	780		1343	
Wisconsin	977		1758	
Iowa	944		1710	
Oregon	935	(4)	1250	(11)
Nebraska	683		1179	
Missouri	747		1389	
Virginia	800		1102	
Arizona	808		1348	
Georgia	634		1770	
Oklahoma	676		894	
Utah	643		1077	
AVERAGE	806		1362	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	858		1625	

Source: (1) Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1971, p. 121; and (2) Council on Higher Education, State of Washington

1/ Includes expenditures for special programs such as summer schools, adult education and community schools.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Oregon makes a high fiscal effort for higher education although this is not necessarily apparent when converted into expenditures per student. When compared to the states selected here, we see that Oregon tends to spend more per capita for institutions of higher education and devotes a higher percentage of its tax revenues than every state except Colorado. Moreover, this posture has been maintained over a long period of time. Table 6 reveals that two and ten-year percentage increases in appropriations for higher education have been lower in recent years thereby indicating a higher base of support from which the percentage is computed.

A more complete picture of support for education may be obtained by inspecting general expenditures for higher education. These figures include tuition, grants, gifts and other sources of revenue in addition to state appropriations. Again Oregon ranks high on per capita effort but slips somewhat from its ranking on state appropriations. In Table 7, Column 4, we see that Oregon ranks fifth in Direct General Expenditures per capita from state governments and sixth in expenditures from state and local sources combined. These figures show high effort and high support but still result in a relatively low level of expenditure per student. Some of this can be traced to Oregon's comparatively weak fiscal capacity but most of this relatively poor showing is a function of greater student burdens. Table 10 reveals both full-time enrollment, total head count enrollment and the ratio of one to the other. States exhibiting a ratio below the average tend to be those which offer substantial opportunities for part-time instruction through community colleges, continuing education classes and similar agencies. A large part-time instruction load constitutes a significant burden for a state and Oregon ranks fifth on this dimension.

Perhaps the best indicator of higher education burdens may be found in the percentage of the population enrolled in public institutions. Here

Oregon ranks third (behind California and Arizona) in terms of numbers of students with 4.8 percent of the state population enrolled in some sort of program. Burdens of this magnitude naturally tend to dilute the amount of funds available per student.

As might be expected, Oregon also ranks above average on the number of four-year degrees conferred. Eighty-three percent of all four-year degrees granted in Oregon are granted through public institutions resulting in 5.5 per thousand of population. This indicator, like all statistical indicators, is not perfectly reflective of reality. States may rank high here because they offer few opportunities other than traditional four-year programs (Kansas) or because they do foster high enrollments across the educational spectrum (Arizona). In Oregon's case, its production of degrees is largely a function of high student enrollments in all educational segments.

In summary then, we may say that Oregon makes an above-average effort to support public higher education but drops to only average performance in actual support per student. Much of this slippage may be accounted for through fiscal capacity coupled with a higher than average student load. This student load in turn is reflected in a relatively high production of earned degrees.

TABLE 6

FISCAL EFFORT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

(Operating Expenses)

	(1) State Appropriations Per Capita for Institutions of Higher Education 1970-71	(2) Percent of Total Tax Revenues Appropriated for Institutions of Higher Education 1970-71
California	$ 41.49	14.9%
Washington	56.94	18.6
Kansas	36.91	19.0
Minnesota	38.07	14.0
Colorado	50.38	23.5
Wisconsin	41.27	13.6
Iowa	36.42	16.2
Oregon	46.64 (4)	22.3 (2)
Nebraska	32.96	18.5
Missouri	28.38	16.0
Virginia	29.96	14.2
Arizona	47.57	17.6
Georgia	33.09	15.8
Oklahoma	27.80	13.8
Utah	42.73	18.0
AVERAGE	39.37	17.0
NATIONAL AVERAGE	34.98	14.6

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 6
(Continued)

FISCAL EFFORT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

(Operating Expenses)

	(3) Two-Year Percentage Increase in Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education 1969-71		(4) Ten-Year Percentage Increase in Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Public Higher Education 1961-71	
California	14.0%		245%	
Washington	2.3		225	
Kansas	5.8		183	
Minnesota	28.3		273	
Colorado	30.3		335	
Wisconsin	36.5		454	
Iowa	14.0		202	
Oregon	17.5	(9)	196	(13)
Nebraska	7.5		204	
Missouri	17.0		369	
Virginia	30.5		541	
Arizona	48.5		446	
Georgia	31.3		461	
Oklahoma	33.3		164	
Utah	26.0		224	
AVERAGE	22.9		301	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	24.3		351	

Source: M.M. Chambers, "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education", 1970-71; U.S. Census Reports 1971; and State Government Finance in 1970, U.S. Bureau of Census.

TABLE 7

FISCAL EFFORT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

(General Expenditures)

	(1) Direct General Expenditures of State Governments for Institutions of Higher Education 1970 ($ in Millions)	(2) Percent of Direct General Expenditures Produced from State Appropriations for Operating Expenses 1970	(3) State Direct General Expenditures for Institutions of Higher Ed as a Percent of Total State Direct General Expenditures 1970
California	$ 972.1	84.0%	9.0%
Washington	343.8	55.5	17.4
Kansas	157.6	52.0	19.9
Minnesota	327.0	43.9	18.8
Colorado	211.9	52.2	23.9
Wisconsin	380.2	47.7	18.8
Iowa	202.6	50.1	17.3
Oregon	182.6	52.5 (7)	19.9 (5)
Nebraska	98.2	49.3	21.7
Missouri	224.2	58.7	14.9
Virginia	239.0	56.9	14.2
Arizona	155.8	53.5	20.0
Georgia	264.5	56.2	16.8
Oklahoma	183.9	37.8	17.0
Utah	124.2	36.5	23.6
AVERAGE	*	52.4	18.2
NATIONAL AVERAGE	220.2	*	12.9

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 7
(Continued)

FISCAL EFFORT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

(General Expenditures)

	(4) Direct General Expenditures of State Governments for Institutions of Higher Education Per Capita 1970		(5) Direct General Expenditures of State & Local Governments for Institutions of Higher Education Per Capita 1970	
California	$ 48.72		$ 73.87	
Washington	100.83		100.83	
Kansas	70.08		83.83	
Minnesota	85.94		86.43	
Colorado	96.02		103.83	
Wisconsin	86.05		108.42	
Iowa	71.72		74.85	
Oregon	87.29	(5)	97.91	(6)
Nebraska	66.20		68.16	
Missouri	47.94		57.23	
Virginia	51.40		51.40	
Arizona	87.90		104.79	
Georgia	57.64		58.26	
Oklahoma	71.87		71.96	
Utah	117.26		117.27	
AVERAGE	76.45		83.93	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	54.39		63.60	

Source: State Government Finances in 1970, U.S. Bureau of the Census; and Governmental Finances in 1969-70, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 8

FISCAL EFFORT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

(Capital Outlay)

	(1) Capital Outlay of State & Local Governments for Institutions of Higher Education 1970 ($ in millions)	(2) State Funded Capital Outlay for Construction of Institutions of Higher Education 1970 ($ in millions)	(3) Total Capital Outlay as a Percent of State & Local General Expenditures for Higher Education 1970	
California	$234.8	$ 75.6	15.9%	
Washington	76.0	60.4	22.1	
Kansas	33.8	14.0	17.9	
Minnesota	66.4	52.3	20.2	
Colorado	32.6	13.9	14.2	
Wisconsin	97.9	39.0	20.4	
Iowa	39.8	31.2	18.8	
Oregon	38.6	21.7	18.8	(9)
Nebraska	22.8	16.6	22.6	
Missouri	67.5	27.5	25.2	
Virginia	59.6	47.8	24.9	
Arizona	45.1	29.4	24.3	
Georgia	79.1	60.0	29.6	
Oklahoma	25.0	18.8	13.6	
Utah	17.3	12.6	13.9	
AVERAGE	62.4	29.6	20.2	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	54.1	34.8	*	

Source: Governmental Finances in 1969-70, U.S., Bureau of the Census

TABLE 9

FISCAL SUPPORT FOR STUDENTS

	(1) State Appropriations for Operating Expenses Per Full Time Enrolled Student (1970-71)		(2) Total State & Local Direct General Expenditures for Higher Education Per Full Time Enrolled Student (1969-70)	
California	$ 1445		$ 2902	
Washington	1814		3607	
Kansas	1197		2805	
Minnesota	1471		3495	
Colorado	1417		3196	
Wisconsin	1439		4013	
Iowa	1739		3691	
Oregon	1362	(11)	3185	(10)
Nebraska	1253		2717	
Missouri	1396		3001	
Virginia	1723		3380	
Arizona	1365		3339	
Georgia	1934		3814	
Oklahoma	981		2576	
Utah	1183		3459	
AVERAGE	1447		3278	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	*		*	

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 9
(Continued)

FISCAL SUPPORT FOR STUDENTS

	(3) State & Local Capital Outlay Per Full Time Enrolled Student in Public Institutions (1969-70)		(4) Total State and Local Direct General Expenditures for Higher Ed Per Total (Headcount) Enrollment (1969-70)	
California	$ 415		$ 1449	
Washington	722		3159	
Kansas	493		2268	
Minnesota	681		2610	
Colorado	417		2456	
Wisconsin	777		3043	
Iowa	681		3258	
Oregon	548	(10)	2253	(9)
Nebraska	590		2046	
Missouri	716		2174	
Virginia	754		2196	
Arizona	738		1954	
Georgia	1029		2981	
Oklahoma	353		2107	
Utah	452		2444	
AVERAGE	624		2426	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	*		*	

Source: Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1969, NCES; M.M. Chambers, "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Higher Education", 1970-71; and Governmental Finances in 1969-70, U.S. Bureau of Census

Table 10

STATE HIGHER EDUCATION BURDENS

	(1) Full Time Enrollment in Public Higher Ed Institutions Fall 1970	(2) Total (Head Count) Enrollment in Public Higher Ed Institutions Fall 1970	(3) Percentage of Full Time Enrollment to Total (Head Count) Enrollment in Public Institutions of Higher Education Fall 1970	
California	565,457	1,124,969	50.3%	
Washington	105,223	160,115	65.7	
Kansas	68,489	87,016	78.7	
Minnesota	97,516	128,956	75.6	
Colorado	78,069	106,981	72.9	
Wisconsin	125,921	169,789	74.2	
Iowa	58,411	67,964	85.9	
Oregon	70,372	100,761	69.8	(11)
Nebraska	38,591	50,987	75.7	
Missouri	94,186	132,269	71.2	
Virginia	78,984	120,910	65.3	
Arizona	61,055	107,875	56.6	
Georgia	76,840	101,825	75.5	
Oklahoma	70,802	91,472	77.4	
Utah	38,291	49,630	77.1	
AVERAGE	*	*	71.5	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	*	*	*	

(Table continued on next page)

Table 10
(Continued)

STATE HIGHER EDUCATION BURDENS

	(4) Percentage of Student Enrollment in Public Institutions to Total Resident Population		(5) Percentage of Total Students Served by Private Institutions (1970)		(6) Total (Public & Private) Enrollment as a Percentage of Resident Population (1970)	
California	5.6%		10.4%		6.3%	
Washington	4.7		12.4		5.3	
Kansas	3.8		15.2		4.5	
Minnesota	3.4		13.2		4.2	
Colorado	4.8		12.9		5.5	
Wisconsin	3.8		16.4		4.6	
Iowa	2.4		36.8		3.8	
Oregon	4.8	(3)	13.4	(10)	5.5	(4)
Nebraska	3.4		24.8		4.5	
Missouri	2.8		28.2		3.9	
Virginia	2.6		21.8		3.2	
Arizona	6.0		2.3		6.2	
Georgia	2.2		21.3		2.7	
Oklahoma	3.6		15.6		4.3	
Utah	4.7		38.9		7.5	
AVERAGE	3.9		18.9		4.8	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	2.42		*		4.2	

Source: "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education," 1970, NCES; U.S. Census Reports, 1970

Table 10
(Continued)

STATE HIGHER EDUCATION BURDENS

	(7) Number of Resident Undergraduate Students Enrolled in State as a Percent of 18-21 yr olds in State 1968		(8) Number of Resident Undergraduates Enrolled in any State to Number of 18-21 yr olds in State 1968		(9) % of Resident Undergraduates Enrolled in State 1968	
California	47%		50%		94%	
Washington	42		46		91	
Kansas	40		45		88	
Minnesota	39		45		86	
Colorado	37		43		86	
Wisconsin	40		44		91	
Iowa	35		46		76	
Oregon	43	(3)	48	(3)	89	(6)
Nebraska	39		45		86	
Missouri	34		40		85	
Virginia	18		26		69	
Arizona	43		48		89	
Georgia	21		25		84	
Oklahoma	42		46		91	
Utah	51		53		96	
AVERAGE	38		43		86	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	34		41		*	

Source: Appendix D and F of The Capital and the Campus, Carnegie Commission Report, (Hightstown: McGraw-Hill, 1971)

Table 11

NET IN AND OUT MIGRATION OF STUDENTS

1968

	Students Enrolled	Out of State	Into State	Net
California	822,296	47,290	59,378	12,088
Washington	124,048	13,204	18,594	5,390
Kansas	90,360	12,647	18,963	6,316
Minnesota	125,617	18,429	22,199	3,770
Colorado	92,688	11,205	28,860	17,655
Wisconsin	156,239	17,386	33,997	16,611
Iowa	97,740	22,477	28,282	5,805
Oregon	84,405	9,996	14,753	4,757
Nebraska	59,634	7,959	14,862	6,903
Missouri	154,428	22,011	38,831	16,820
Virginia	100,196	39,313	24,543	-14,770
Arizona	76,384	7,399	14,284	6,885
Georgia	102,614	16,578	22,241	5,663
Oklahoma	96,437	9,036	15,524	6,488
Utah	64,962	3,125	21,036	17,911
AVERAGE	*	*	*	*
NATIONAL AVERAGE	*	*	*	*

Source: Appendix I, The Capital and the Campus, Carnegie Commission, (Hightstown: McGraw Hill, 1971)

Table 12

DEGREES CONFERRED FOR PROGRAMS OF LESS THAN FOUR YEARS

	(1) Total Associate of Arts Degrees Granted 1968-69	(2) Publicly Granted Associate of Arts Degrees 1968-69	(3) Publicly Granted AA Degrees @ A Percent of Total Granted 1968-69	
California	44,168	43,757	99.0%	
Washington	3,653	3,622	99.2	
Kansas	2,356	1,946	82.6	
Minnesota	3,292	2,898	88.0	
Colorado	1,555	1,554	99.9	
Wisconsin	2,196	1,837	83.7	
Iowa	3,333	2,700	81.0	
Oregon	1,545	1,380	89.3	(6)
Nebraska	763	684	89.6	
Missouri	2,622	1,120	42.7	
Virginia	1,874	577	30.8	
Arizona	2,030	2,030	100.0	
Georgia	2,745	2,026	73.8	
Oklahoma	1,742	1,399	80.3	
Utah	996	692	69.5	
AVERAGE	*	*	*	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	*	*	*	

Source: "Associate Degrees and Other Formal Awards below the Baccalaureate 1968-69," NCES, (OE, 54045-69)

Table 13

AWARDS CONFERRED FOR PROGRAMS DESIGNED CHIEFLY
FOR OCCUPATIONAL COMPETENCE,
REQUIRING AT LEAST 2 BUT LESS THAN 4 YEARS

	(1) Total Awards Granted 1968-69	(2) Awards Granted in Public Institutions 1968-69	(3) Publicly Granted Awards @ a Percent of Total 1968-69	
California	21,888	21,541	98.4%	
Washington	1,712	1,702	99.4	
Kansas	514	454	88.3	
Minnesota	654	430	65.7	
Colorado	691	691	100.0	
Wisconsin	2,161	1,927	89.2	
Iowa	828	731	88.3	
Oregon	1,019	933	91.6	(6)
Nebraska	356	343	96.3	
Missouri	823	627	76.2	
Virginia	1,353	978	72.3	
Arizona	667	667	100.0	
Georgia	732	661	90.3	
Oklahoma	1,149	1,021	88.9	
Utah	394	110	27.9	
AVERAGE	*	*	*	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	*	*	*	

Source: "Associate Degrees and Other Formal Awards Below the Baccalaureate 1968-69," NCES, (OE 54045-69)

Table 14

AWARDS CONFERRED FOR PROGRAMS DESIGNED CHIEFLY
FOR OCCUPATIONAL COMPETENCE,
REQUIRING AT LEAST 1 BUT LESS THAN 2 YEARS

	(1) Total Awards Granted 1968-69	(2) Awards Granted in Public Institutions 1968-69	(3) Publicly Granted Awards @ A Percent of the Total 1968-69
California	3,192	2,738	85.7%
Washington	963	963	100.0
Kansas	220	192	87.3
Minnesota	129	105	81.4
Colorado	303	303	100.0
Wisconsin	921	875	95.0
Iowa	1,216	1,212	99.7
Oregon	909	909	100.0
Nebraska	19	19	100.0
Missouri	270	162	60.0
Virginia	307	253	82.4
Arizona	94	94	100.0
Georgia	75	73	97.3
Oklahoma	424	370	87.3
Utah	303	115	37.9
AVERAGE	*	*	*
NATIONAL AVERAGE	*	*	*

Source: "Associate Degrees and Other Formal Awards Below the Baccalaureate 1968-69," NCES, (OE, 54045-69)

Table 15

EARNED DEGREES CONFERRED FOR PROGRAMS OF FOUR OR MORE YEARS

	(1) Total Bachelor and Higher Degrees Conferred 1969-70	(2) Bachelor and Higher Degrees Conferred in Public Institutions 1969-70	(3) Publicly Granted Degrees @ A Percent of Total Degrees Granted 1969-70
California	93,631	69,270	74.0%
Washington	18,390	14,503	78.8
Kansas	15,812	13,220	83.6
Minnesota	21,953	16,369	74.6
Colorado	16,316	13,056	80.0
Wisconsin	26,641	20,738	77.8
Iowa	17,702	10,194	57.6
Oregon	13,693	11,366	83.0
Nebraska	11,284	8,090	71.7
Missouri	25,676	16,505	64.3
Virginia	17,271	12,862	74.5
Arizona	11,236	10,529	93.7
Georgia	18,293	13,342	72.9
Oklahoma	15,792	13,262	84.0
Utah	11,230	6,617	58.9
AVERAGE	*	*	75.3
NATIONAL AVERAGE	*	*	64.5

Source: "Earned Degrees Conferred, 1969-70", NCES, (OE 72-65)

Table 16

EARNED AWARDS AND DEGREES BY LEVEL IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS PER HUNDRED THOUSAND OF POPULATION

	(1) Completions in Programs Leading To An Occupational Competency 1968-69	(2) Associate of Arts Degrees 1968-69	(3) Bachelors Degree 1969-70
California	123.2	222.0	273.0
Washington	79.7	108.3	335.2
Kansas	28.9	87.0	429.9
Minnesota	14.2	77.1	345.9
Colorado	45.9	71.7	449.1
Wisconsin	64.0	42.0	361.1
Iowa	69.3	96.3	261.2
Oregon	89.3 (2)	66.9 (8)	388.9 (7)
Nebraska	24.6	46.4	443.4
Missouri	17.0	24.1	262.3
Virginia	26.7	12.5	213.3
Arizona	43.8	116.8	417.8
Georgia	16.1	44.5	233.2
Oklahoma	54.9	55.2	394.6
Utah	21.5	66.1	469.2
AVERAGE	*	*	351.8
NATIONAL AVERAGE	*	*	258.1

(Table continued on next page)

Table 16
(Continued)

EARNED AWARDS AND DEGREES BY LEVEL IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS PER HUNDRED THOUSAND OF POPULATION

	(4) Masters Degree 1969-70	(5) Doctors Degree 1969-70	(6) First Professional Requiring at Least 6 yrs 1969-70
California	61.9	9.8	6.6
Washington	75.6	13.9	4.7
Kansas	128.2	17.4	15.7
Minnesota	62.1	14.5	13.1
Colorado	118.7	24.8	10.2
Wisconsin	86.9	20.6	5.2
Iowa	68.1	21.9	12.2
Oregon	131.2 (2)	20.8 (5)	10.3 (6)
Nebraska	75.8	14.5	15.2
Missouri	76.9	7.8	8.8
Virginia	48.9	6.5	10.1
Arizona	158.7	22.0	7.6
Georgia	48.4	6.3	5.3
Oklahoma	100.8	18.3	9.5
Utah	114.8	33.3	14.6
AVERAGE	90.5	16.8	9.9
NATIONAL AVERAGE	66.8	9.5	7.2

Source: "Earned Degrees Conferred, 1969-70," NCES, (OE 72-65)

ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Oregon makes a slightly above-average (ranking sixth) effort to fund elementary-secondary education, if measured by dollars per thousand dollars of personal income. This statistic is the most representative of fiscal effort although it fails to tell the whole story. When converted to amounts spent per student for instruction, Oregon's rank jumps to fourth place in spite of the fact that Oregon spends less than most states of its total education budget on the elementary-secondary sector. Two factors appear to be operating to explain this seeming anomaly. First, Oregon spends substantially below average amounts on capital construction, thereby leaving more for instruction; and secondly, its school-age population is not disproportionate to the rest of the population resulting in below average student burdens.

In spite of its relatively high expenditures per student, ($935 per ADA) Oregon's student-teacher ratios are slightly below average. Much of this can be explained by above-average teachers' salaries which tend to drive up the cost of instruction as can be seen in Table 16.

Oregon also tends to rank high on measures of educational accomplishments. Although recent data is impossible to obtain in this area, the state consistently displays performance that is above-average when considering years of school completed, percent of the population that is illiterate, and percent of draftees that fail the mental tests of the Armed Forces. In summary then, the state may be characterized as putting forth a high effort in elementary education, which, when coupled to below average burdens, results in a high performance on those indicators which are available.

Table 17

FISCAL EFFORT FOR ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY EDUCATION

	(1) State & Local Expenditures for Public Schools per $1000 of Personal Income 1969-70		(2) State & Local Expenditures for Public Schools @ a Percent of Total General Expenditures 1969-70	
California	$49.31		24.5%	
Washington	59.56		30.1	
Kansas	52.34		31.0	
Minnesota	68.44		33.2	
Colorado	52.94		28.3	
Wisconsin	54.06		27.2	
Iowa	61.56		33.4	
Oregon	58.56	(6)	29.4	(10)
Nebraska	50.82		31.2	
Missouri	48.69		30.4	
Virginia	50.33		32.0	
Arizona	60.83		31.1	
Georgia	51.16		29.0	
Oklahoma	46.44		24.7	
Utah	65.68		30.6	
AVERAGE	55.38		29.7	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	50.31		28.5	

Source: Governmental Finances in 1969-70, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 18

SUPPORT FOR ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY EDUCATION

STATE EXPENDITURES

	(1) Total Expenditures for Elem-Sec Schools as a Percent of Total Expenditures for Education 1969-70		(2) Total State & Local Per Capita Expenditures for Elem-Sec Schools 1969-70		(3) State & Local Per Capita Expenditures for Capital Outlay 1969-70	
California	72.0		$206.16		$15.89	
Washington	67.8		288.78		42.10	
Kansas	67.4		188.41		23.63	
Minnesota	72.2		241.90		40.83	
Colorado	61.4		181.56		18.96	
Wisconsin	60.9		188.17		25.66	
Iowa	71.5		215.09		21.69	
Oregon	65.2	(10)	203.33	(5)	18.76	(12)
Nebraska	69.4		179.14		23.75	
Missouri	72.3		167.44		16.62	
Virginia	71.8		167.18		22.98	
Arizona	63.0		195.96		22.81	
Georgia	69.9		158.90		24.98	
Oklahoma	63.1		142.01		11.04	
Utah	60.5		194.22		20.35	
AVERAGE	67.2		194.55		23.33	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	71.0		184.35		22.92	

(Table continued on next page)

Table 18
(Continued)

SUPPORT FOR ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY EDUCATION

STATE EXPENDITURES

	(4) State & Local Per Capita Expenditures for Other Than Capital Outlay 1969-70		(5) Capital Outlay as a Percent of Total Expenditures 1969-70	
California	$190.27		7.7%	
Washington	186.67		14.5	
Kansas	164.78		12.5	
Minnesota	201.06		16.9	
Colorado	162.59		10.4	
Wisconsin	162.51		13.6	
Iowa	193.40		10.0	
Oregon	184.56	(5)	9.2	(13)
Nebraska	155.38		13.3	
Missouri	150.82		9.9	
Virginia	144.20		13.7	
Arizona	173.15		11.6	
Georgia	133.91		15.7	
Oklahoma	130.96		7.8	
Utah	173.86		10.5	
AVERAGE	167.20		11.8	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	163.60		12.4	

Source: Governmental Finances in 1969-70, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 19

SUPPORT FOR ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY EDUCATION

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

	(1) Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance 1970-71	(2) Average Salaries for Total Professional Instructional Staff 1970-71
California	$ 879	$10,850
Washington	873	10,000
Kansas	771	8,248
Minnesota	1,021	10,740
Colorado	780	8,605
Wisconsin	977	9,890
Iowa	944	8,779
Oregon	935 (4)	9,539 (6)
Nebraska	683	8,400
Missouri	747	8,608
Virginia	800	9,000
Arizona	808	9,550
Georgia	634	7,940
Oklahoma	676	7,650
Utah	643	8,500
AVERAGE	811	9,086
NATIONAL AVERAGE	858	9,570

(Table continued on next page)

Table 19
(Continued)

SUPPORT FOR ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY EDUCATION

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

	(3) Percent of Elementary and Secondary Teachers Receiving Over $8500 1970-71	(4) Pupil/Teacher Ratio Elementary 1970-71	(5) Pupil/Teacher Ratio Secondary 1970-71
California	88.2%	24.7%	23.0%
Washington	62.3	25.3	23.6
Kansas	26.4	27.3	12.1
Minnesota	65.0	23.6	19.0
Colorado	35.9	25.7	20.9
Wisconsin	65.8	18.0	23.0
Iowa	60.6	22.6	17.8
Oregon	65.8 (2)	23.8 (7)	20.3 (7)
Nebraska	39.8	20.9	17.1
Missouri	36.3	27.3	15.3
Virginia	44.8	26.4	18.0
Arizona	60.5	23.5	23.3
Georgia	19.7	26.3	22.9
Oklahoma	20.2	23.6	20.7
Utah	46.1	28.2	25.3
AVERAGE	49.1	22.8	18.6
NATIONAL AVERAGE	57.4	24.3	19.8

Source: Statistical Abstract of the U.S., 1971 and "Statistics of Public Schools," 1970, NCES

Table 20

SUPPORT FOR ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES

	(1) Number of Instruction Rooms Per Student 1970	(2) Average Number of Instruction Rooms Per School 1970	(3) Number of Classrooms Constructed 1969	(4) Number of Classrooms Abandoned 1969
California	26.5	25.3	4,000	800
Washington	23.4	20.7	1,327	NA
Kansas	20.0	12.6	843	371
Minnesota	23.2	18.4	1,950	688
Colorado	24.5	18.9	595	148
Wisconsin	23.9	17.4	3,503	535
Iowa	22.6	14.7	1,684	511
Oregon	21.9	17.0	645	150
Nebraska	19.6	8.4	100	35
Missouri	25.9	17.2	NA	292
Virginia	22.0	27.3	1,600	1,500
Arizona	24.6	24.4	856	111
Georgia	24.3	24.0	2,336	1,068
Oklahoma	21.6	14.4	954	287
Utah	26.5	20.7	373	222
AVERAGE	*	18.7	*	*
NATIONAL AVERAGE	*	20.5	63,800	19,196

Source: "Statistics of Public Schools," 1970, NCES

Table 21

ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY BURDENS

	(1) Total Elem-Sec Enrollment in Public Schools 1970 (thousands)	(2) Total Elem-Sec Enrollment in Private Schools 1970 (thousands)	(3) Percent of Total Enrollment Educated in Public Schools 1970	
California	4,632	409	91.9%	
Washington	818	53	93.9	
Kansas	512	43	92.3	
Minnesota	921	130	87.6	
Colorado	550	38	93.5	
Wisconsin	994	225	81.5	
Iowa	660	84	88.7	
Oregon	480	34	93.4	(8)
Nebraska	329	45	88.0	
Missouri	1,039	163	86.4	
Virginia	1,079	58	94.9	
Arizona	440	25	94.6	
Georgia	1,099	29	97.4	
Oklahoma	627	12	98.1	
Utah	304	4	98.7	
AVERAGE	*	*	92.1	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	*	*	*	

(Table continued on next page)

Table 21
(Continued)

ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY BURDENS

	(4) Total Elem-Sec Enrollment @ a Percent of Resident Population 1970		(5) Percent Change in Elem-Sec Enrollment 1960-70	
California	25.6%		57.7%	
Washington	26.1		37.4	
Kansas	24.8		17.8	
Minnesota	28.0		38.6	
Colorado	27.1		43.5	
Wisconsin	27.8		47.3	
Iowa	26.5		15.2	
Oregon	24.9	(12)	27.8	(10)
Nebraska	25.4		20.3	
Missouri	25.9		30.1	
Virginia	24.6		30.9	
Arizona	26.8		52.4	
Georgia	24.8		21.9	
Oklahoma	25.2		15.1	
Utah	29.4		39.1	
AVERAGE	26.2		33.0	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	*		*	

Source: "Statistics of Public Schools," 1970, NCES, and Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1971.

Table 22

HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETIONS

	(1) High School Graduates 1969-70	(2) Persons Granted a High School Equivalency 1969-70	(3) Graduates From Other Programs 1969-70	(4) Total High School Completions 1969-70
California	260,908	*	20,162	281,070
Washington	50,425	3,861	*	54,286
Kansas	33,394	4,028	*	37,422
Minnesota	60,480	3,131	*	63,611
Colorado	30,312	3,422	*	33,734
Wisconsin	66,753	1,460	*	68,213
Iowa	44,063	2,927	*	46,990
Oregon	32,236	2,564	*	34,800
Nebraska	21,280	449	*	21,729
Missouri	55,315	5,324	*	60,639
Virginia	58,562	*	*	58,562
Arizona	22,040	4,137	*	26,177
Georgia	56,859	4,713	*	61,572
Oklahoma	36,293	*	*	36,293
Utah	18,395	51	1,083	19,529
AVERAGE	*	*	*	*
NATIONAL AVERAGE	*	*	*	*

Source: "Statistics of Public Schools," 1970, NCES

Table 23

EDUCATIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

	(1) Percent of Population 25 Yrs Old & Over With at Least 4 Years of High School 1960		(2) Percent of Population 25 Yrs Old and Over With Less Than 5 Years of School Completed 1960	
California	51.5%		5.7%	
Washington	51.5		3.4	
Kansas	48.2		3.7	
Minnesota	43.9		4.0	
Colorado	52.0		4.7	
Wisconsin	41.6		5.3	
Iowa	46.3		3.0	
Oregon	48.4	(5)	3.3	(3)
Nebraska	47.7		3.6	
Missouri	36.6		7.1	
Virginia	37.9		13.1	
Arizona	45.7		10.0	
Georgia	31.9		17.6	
Oklahoma	40.5		8.6	
Utah	55.8		2.8	
AVERAGE	45.3		6.3	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	41.1		8.3	

(Table continued on next page)

Table 23
(Continued)

EDUCATIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

	(3) Illiteracy of Population in Percent 1960	(4) Percent of Draftees Who Failed to Meet the Mental Requirements for Induction Into Armed Services 1967
California	1.8%	7.0%
Washington	0.9	2.5
Kansas	0.9	4.0
Minnesota	1.0	2.6
Colorado	1.3	6.4
Wisconsin	1.2	4.6
Iowa	0.7	3.4
Oregon	0.8 (2)	3.4 (4)
Nebraska	0.9	3.7
Missouri	1.7	8.1
Virginia	3.4	15.8
Arizona	3.8	10.0
Georgia	4.5	14.5
Oklahoma	1.9	6.4
Utah	0.9	2.4
AVERAGE	1.7	6.1
NATIONAL AVERAGE	2.4	10.7

Source: "Digest of Educational Statistics," NCES, 1969

CAREER EDUCATION

Complete information on vocational-technical instruction is still not available. Since 1966, Oregon has experienced in excess of 100 percent growth in enrollments in career oriented programs, a figure that is far above-average. In spite of this growth, enrollment is still slightly below-average, although the state ranks well on the percent of minority group students enrolled. Federal expenditures have likewise increased dramatically in recent years although not as rapidly as the growth in enrollment. In 1970, $4.2 million in Federal funds were made available for career education programs at the high school and community college levels.

Table 24

CAREER EDUCATION

ENROLLMENTS

	(1) Total Enrollment in Vocational Education Programs 1970-71	(2) Percent Increase in Vocational Education Enrollment 1966-71	(3) Total Enrollment @ a Percent of the Total Population 1970-71
California	1,204,611	61.4%	6.0
Washington	226,118	38.1	6.6
Kansas	93,181	75.9	4.1
Minnesota	219,085	70.7	5.8
Colorado	95,309	30.3	4.3
Wisconsin	187,637	5.6	4.2
Iowa	127,911	64.5	4.5
Oregon	101,090	101.8 (1)	4.8 (8)
Nebraska	59,550	18.3	4.0
Missouri	143,632	52.4	3.1
Virginia	243,000	54.5	5.2
Arizona	88,471	96.1	5.0
Georgia	255,887	32.8	5.6
Oklahoma	104,223	32.6	4.1
Utah	94,983	88.9	9.0
AVERAGE	*	54.9	5.0
NATIONAL AVERAGE	*	52.3	*

Source: Advance Reports of "Project Baseline", Northern Arizona University, and Statistical Abstract of U.S. 1971.

Table 25

MINORITY ENROLLMENTS[1/]

	(1) Percent of Black Population Enrolled in Voc Education 1970-71		(2) Percent of Indian Population Enrolled in Voc Education 1970-71		(3) Percent of Oriental Population Enrolled in Voc Education 1970-71	
California	6.6%		4.4%		5.7%	
Washington	8.0		9.5		12.2	
Kansas	6.6		3.6		5.1	
Minnesota	NA		NA		NA	
Colorado	2.0		3.1		5.8	
Wisconsin	0.4		0.5		0.3	
Iowa	11.0		5.1		3.2	
Oregon	7.1	(6)	8.4	(3)	6.3	(4)
Nebraska	14.8		1.5		1.1	
Missouri	5.2		0.3		7.6	
Virginia	7.2		1.6		1.5	
Arizona	3.3		1.9		2.6	
Georgia	5.1		0.0		0.0	
Oklahoma	3.8		5.4		4.1	
Utah	37.4		23.1		15.9	
AVERAGE	*		*		*	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	*		*		*	

[1/] Data on Mexican-Americans not available.

Source: Advance Reports of "Project Baseline", Northern Arizona University.

Table 26

FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR CAREER EDUCATION

	(1) Federal Expenditures for Vocational Education 1970-71 (in thousands)	(2) Percent Increase in Federal Expenditures 1966-71	
California	$30,924	86.3%	
Washington	7,222	100.9	
Kansas	4,609	60.8	
Minnesota	7,901	67.8	
Colorado	4,466	95.5	
Wisconsin	8,341	62.9	
Iowa	5,074	49.1	
Oregon	4,230	84.1	(6)
Nebraska	3,026	94.6	
Missouri	9,290	70.0	
Virginia	9,842	74.0	
Arizona	3,961	100.6	
Georgia	11,145	65.5	
Oklahoma	5,788	55.9	
Utah	2,601	82.5	
AVERAGE	*	*	
NATIONAL AVERAGE	*	*	

Source: Advance Reports of "Project Baseline", Northern Arizona University.